

LIMITED LUMBER SUPPLY.

Twenty-Five Years from Now This Country Will Be Out of Hard Woods.

"Where the American people will draw their supply of hard wood from in 1925 or 1950 is a perplexing question," said William J. Tisdale of Bay City, reports the Milwaukee Free Press. "Walnut has practically disappeared from the face of the earth, commercially speaking, and oak, ash and cherry will go the same way in another quarter or half century. They are fast being cut down and nothing is done to renew the supply.

"The day is not far distant when the world will look to the vast forests of Siberia, South America and Africa for hard wood, and even this apparently limitless supply must some day be exhausted. There is a big quantity there yet, as the manufacturing in those regions is quite limited, but when the sawmills of America get to work on them they can't survive long. There are many mills in Michigan and in other states that use up 50 acres of timber in one day, and get away with 25 square miles of it in a year.

"That is fast work and the forests of this planet are limited. It is estimated that in a few years, say four or five, that the supply of oak, ash, cherry and mahogany will be completely exhausted as is that of walnut at the present time. Unsettled countries must then contribute their hard wood freely to the furniture factories of America, and oak or ash kitchen cabinets will be unknown in the homes of people of moderate means."

FACTS BELIED THE STORIES

Luck of the Country Boy Fishing Not What the Writers Say About It.

The city sportsman, armed with flies of every shape and color, a five and a half ounce rod and a patent reel, and a treatise on fly casting under his arm, wended his way toward the country stream, relates the New York Herald. He passed a country youth who, with a rough pole and line, was trying to lure trout from the stream with worm bait. The lad directed a look of scorn at the outfit the city man carried.

After a couple of hours of fishing, the two anglers, with their contrasting equipments, met again.

"What luck, mister?" asked the country youth.

"Twelve fat trout, four black bass and some pickerel," said the dapper fisherman. "What have you landed?"

"Didn't catch a single thing," answered the native.

Struck with a sudden thought, the country youth continued, somewhat bitterly: "Say, mister, when you go back to the city, hunt up some of those writer fellows and tell 'em to quit makin' up them fishing stories about how the country kid's pole and bent pin always beat the bamboo rod in the city man's hand. It don't allus turn out that way!"

COURTESY AT TURNSTILE.

Progress of an Impetuous Man Assisted in an Unlooked-For Manner.

The usual hurried crowd was filing through the turnstile to the Union depot from the elevated station the other morning, relates the Kansas City Star. A man stood aside to permit two women to precede him through the whirling. As he started through an impetuous man with a grip bumped him aside and took his place. The man's politeness made a lightning change to indignation. A swift kick was the only redress possible and it sent the hasty one through the turnstile with some impetus to spare.

The offended man with the grip turned to seek satisfaction, but he was barred in. It would cost him five cents to get at the enemy. He reached for a nickel, looked at the clock and hurried on to his train.

"That was good for him. I admire your spirit," said a woman. "I'm no hero," modestly exclaimed the other. "I only did my duty as I saw it. Anyone would have done the same. Besides, didn't I have a cinch, though? He couldn't touch me."

Mineral Springs in This Country. There are between 9,000 and 10,000 mineral springs in the United States. Of this number about 800 or 900 are utilized commercially, the waters being sold either for table use or for medicinal purposes. The total production of 750 of these mineral springs is about 60,000,000 gallons annually, which brings more than \$9,000,000. When the first list of mineral springs in America was made in 1831, there were only 21 springs catalogued. The number of American spring resorts is increasing all the time, and some of them now rival in popularity the oldest European resorts—Mineral Springs News.

When Brown Looked Blue. "Isn't Brown looking a little disturbed?"

"Well, maybe. You see, the hired girl is cleaning house, the twins have the measles, his bookkeeper has run off with his stenographer and his wife will return from a club expedition this afternoon and has to be told that the dog catcher has nabbed her poodle."—Grand Rapids Press.

What We Really Want. "What we want," said the discontented citizen, "is reform." "Yes," answered the placid person, "we want it; but each of us is convinced that the wrongs in which he is interested ought to wait until all the rest have been attended to."—Washington Star.

Mr. Snooks—To what, sir, do you attribute your success as a salesman?

Mr. Bellem—If a customer doesn't see what he wants, I make him want what he sees.

Foreigner—Only native Americans can be President, is it not so?

Native—Yep, but cheer up. It's just the other way about policemen.

In red-hot oil they used to boil all heretics, or toast 'em on griddles; but they now have cut that out—they simply roast 'em.

MAKE ALUMINUM PAPER.

Manufactured in Germany and Used as a Substitute for Tinfoil.

According to United States Consul General Guenther, at Frankfurt, aluminum paper is now manufactured in Germany and recommended as a substitute for tinfoil. It is not the so-called leaf aluminum, but real paper coated with powdered aluminum, and is said to possess very favorable qualities for preserving articles of food, for which it is used as a covering. Chemical analysis has proved that aluminum paper contains but few foreign substances. Occasionally it may contain up to two per cent. of iron, but never any arsenic or other poisonous metals. Hence it appears that the powdered aluminum used for the manufacture of aluminum paper is relatively pure.

The paper used is a sort of artificial parchment, obtained through the action of sulphuric acid upon ordinary paper. The sheets are spread out and covered upon one side with a thin coating of a solution of resin in alcohol or other. Evaporation is precipitated through a current of air and the paper is then warmed until the resin has again become soft. Then powdered aluminum is sprinkled upon it and the paper subjected to strong pressure to fasten the powder thereon. The metallic covering so obtained is neither affected by the air nor by fatty substances. Aluminum paper is much cheaper than tinfoil and will, so it is thought here, become a strong competitor thereof.

THE MAN-HORSE OF JAPAN

Jirrikisha Drawers Are Admirable Steeds and Always Obedient and Kind.

What a wonderful institution the intelligent man-horse of Japan has become! He has all the virtues of his equine brother and none of his vices. You beckon to your horse to come across the street, and he at once obeys you. He never shies at a piece of white paper and cares naught for a steam roller. Without bit or bridle or check rein he goes just where you tell him. Moreover, he may be much wiser than you yourself are in many matters, and will tell you the direction, and all the turnings that lie between you and your destination, disconcerting, if you desire him to do so, upon the points of interest on your route and the viewpoints from which you can get the best glimpses of the surrounding country. If the robe that keeps you warm in winter gets untucked, the man-horse stops and adjusts it, and if you wish to buy a newspaper to while away the time, or a basket of oranges and persimmons wherewith to refresh yourself, he lets down the shafts and trots off to the nearest store to make the purchase.

If you wish no refreshment and for no information, he respects your feelings and acknowledges your right to taciturnity, and keeps on his steady jog-trot, making five miles an hour for hours at a time, coming to the end of his journey as ready for another pull as if he had four legs instead of two.

AGAIN ENSLAVED BY BOY.

The Man of Little Nerve Falls Victim to Wielder of the Brush.

"I had thought to be free, but I am again enslaved," said the man of little nerve, according to the New York Sun. "Lately," he explained, "I changed my barber shop and I had made up my mind that under no circumstances whatever, except maybe a little something at Christmas, would I ever give a cent to the brush boy."

"It was a good barber, and I arose from the chair pleased with him and with myself and all the world—to see, standing there back of the chair in which I had been so serenely sitting, the shop's brush boy brushing my hat. As I stood there he brushed it and brushed it, and then he didn't hand it to me, but carefully held it farther away, with one hand, while with the other he proceeded to brush me."

"And, too timid to seize my hat and flee, I stood for it and turned around for him, and let him brush, and—in short, I fell."

"So now my fond dreams are over and I am again enslaved to the brush boy."

Sultan's Double.

The sultan of Turkey is a sufferer from chronic insomnia, brought about by long continued fear of assassination. He sleeps not more than two or three hours out of the 24, and then only when some one in an adjacent room is reading or a musician is performing for him. The light is always burning in his bed chamber, and his foster brother, Ismet Bey, the grand master of the imperial wardrobe, sleeps with him. Ismet Bey is the most trusted member of the sultan's suite, and as he closely resembles his master he not infrequently impersonates him on those occasions on which the sultan appears in public ceremonies, and there is great risk of assassination involved.

Narcotics and Nerves.

To-day there is hardly a professional wrestler or prize fighter who either drinks or uses tobacco. An instance is found in the rifle expert. He is the same sort of self-disciplined creature. He knows that to use either narcotics or stimulants means to lose his nerve. —Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Makes a Sporting Offer.

Sporting Customer—A pound of cheese, please.

Grocer—Gorgonzola or Cheddar?

"Oh, I don't care. Start 'em both across the counter and I'll take the winner."—Philadelphia Telegram.

Miss Weerie—Didn't I hear you say that you disliked the odor of ham and eggs?

Mr. Stople—Excessively. Why do you ask?

Miss Weerie—Well, we're going to have ham and eggs for breakfast, and I don't like to have you annoyed.

"I'm master in my own house," said he; and we wonder now no more—

Though we did at first—we have found, you see,

That the man is a bachelor.



Irrigation is Independence.

In working unirrigated land, the farmer is dependent for success on moisture and sunshine. Irrigation makes him independent of rain but needs light and heat. In the Yellowstone Valley the sun shines 300 days out of the 365. See the point? The land is rich, markets and transportation facilities of the best.

"The Yellowstone Valley is noted for its large strawberries, luscious raspberries and richly flavored blackberries. Apples of the finest quality are grown. Pears, grapes, plums and cherries are harvested in great profusion. The people make big displays of tomatoes, sweet potatoes, hops and flowers at the annual county fairs."

It is traveled by the

Northern Pacific Railway

Irrigated lands in this valley produce per acre per year as follows:

Alfalfa, three crops, 5 to 7 tons Oats, one crop, 40 to 60 bushels, machine measure
Timothy, one crop, 2 1/2 tons Barley, one crop, 40 to 60 " "
Potatoes, one crop, 300 to 600 bushels.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of land along the Northern Pacific Railway in North Dakota, Montana and Washington are and will be made available for cultivation by government and private irrigation projects. Write for maps and pamphlets to C. W. Mott, General Emigration Agent, St. Paul. One way Colonist tickets at greatly reduced rates on sale September 15-October 31. Ask about round trip Homeseeker's tickets. Regarding rates and train service write to J. J. Ferry, District Passenger Agent, 40 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Very Low Rates.

BUYING UP THE BUYERS.

This Evil Practice Is Growing Common in the Business Circles of Germany.

Washington.—Bribing employees who act as buyers for mercantile houses or who in the capacity of salesman or saleswoman attend to customers in retail shops, especially in the department stores, says United States Consul General Guenther, Frankfurt. It is an abuse which has grown in Germany for some years and has caused many complaints in business circles. It has become so serious that the chambers of commerce and other mercantile bodies have considered it necessary to discuss measures for relief.

The commercial traveler or representative of the manufacturer who wishes to sell to the retail dealers, will, in many cases, pay employees of the latter commissions in consideration for giving the goods of the bribing house the preference, showing them to the customers in the shops and keeping the goods of other firms out of view. Some of the large retail firms employ men or women to purchase supplies; others, when ordering, consult their salespeople as to making selections.

This practice of bribing extends to other branches of business. A case has just been decided by the supreme court of appeals at Cologne, where the technical manager of a car-building concern was discharged by the company which had employed him because he accepted a commission from a firm for which he procured orders. The manager claimed that such gifts, that is, percentages paid him in money, were customary and worked no injury to his employers, but the court held that the action constituted a gross breach of trust and that the manager was in duty bound to study the interest of his employers and not to be influenced by selfish considerations. The lower court decided against the manager and the supreme court of appeals affirmed the decision.

RARE OLD BOOK SOLD.

Perfect Copy of "King Richard III." Printed in 1605, Bought for \$8,750—May Come to America.

New York.—A perfect copy of the fourth quarto edition of Shakespeare's "Tragedie of King Richard the Third" has been sold at Sotheby's for \$8,750 to A. Jackson, and it is understood that it will come to America, according to a London dispatch to the Times. The book was printed in 1605 by Thomas Creede, and was sold by Matthew Lowe, "dwelling in Paule's Church Yard at the Signe of the Fox, Near St. Austins Gate." It consists of 46 leaves.

It is believed that only two other copies of this edition exist. One is in the British museum, and the other was sold by Mr. Lilly to Mr. Halliwell, afterward Halliwell-Phillips, and is in the Bodleian library at Oxford. The example sold is of special interest because in five places an autograph of William Penn is found. The signature is probably that of the celebrated admiral, father of the founder of Pennsylvania.

Crop Estimates.

The New York broker does not care very much whether the crop is scanty and prices high or abundant and prices low so long as he keeps on the profitable side of the market. But the government has gone into the crop estimating business to protect the producer, and the producer kicks like a mule when the figures do not suit him. The reply of Secretary Wilson to the New York cotton trade when they protested against his figures implied that he was mainly concerned to serve the interests of the producers.

Mrs. McSpurge—When I go out with this lovely new frock, people will think I've been shopping in Paris.
Mr. McSpurge—Maybe they'll think I've been cracking a safe.

"Where's your parrot?"

"I lent her to a truck driver."

"Won't he teach her profanity?"

"Naw—he borrowed her to get a few pointers."

Patrolman—Why is a drunken woman so much harder to handle than a drunken man?

Desk Sergeant—I don't know, but it's so. As the poet says: "Hell hath no fury like a woman cursed!"

DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND

Some of the Best People Constantly Swelling the Tide Emigration.

The emigration statistics for Ireland for the year 1904 furnish melancholy reading, in that they show how Ireland continues to lose some of her best population, says Reynolds' Newspaper. Last year 36,902 natives of Ireland, a number equivalent to 8.3 per 1,000 of the population, left their homes, the vast majority to go to the United States or Canada.

The total of 36,902 is a slight falling off as compared with several recent years, and is, indeed, the smallest aggregate since 1898. But, unfortunately, the outward flow has continued, for since 1850 no fewer than 3,997,913 of the Irish people have left their native land. A large proportion of these are among the flower of the race, and it is almost an axiom in Irish history that the energetic and enterprising go, while the more helpless remain.

How the provinces have lost may be briefly stated:
Monster.....1,406,422
Connaught.....68,741
Ulster.....1,121,571
Leinster.....686,110
Unclassified.....116,759
Total.....3,997,913
This total is equivalent to 74.7 per cent. of the average population.

WIRES ACT AS BAROMETER

Wind Blowing Through Them Produces Sound Which Foretells Weather.

The telegraph operator pulled up his horse.

"Hark!" he said. The wind in the roadside wires gave forth a shrill sound, a note menacing and sad.

"Do you hear that?" the man asked. "That is a sign of a violent storm. Whenever you hear it look out for weather troubles—a snow squall in the winter, a terrific downpour with a thunder and lightning accompaniment in the summer."

"The sound of the wind in the wires makes a good barometer. I have used it as a barometer for two years and it hasn't failed me once. A scientist from Germany told me about it. He said that the variations of the sound were due to the expansion and contraction of the wires that changing atmospheric conditions caused. "A deep or bass sound of considerable strength means showery weather within 24 hours. A shrill sound, as I said before, means violent storms. A mild hum means continued clear. "Now we'll drive on. Git up, thar."

The I's Had It.

The English merchant and the American merchant were talking. Each was fully conscious of his own self-estimated preeminence. "Why," said Jonathan, "in my firm the clerks use 30,000 gallons of ink a year. I guess you will understand what a large number of clerks we have?"

"Oh," said the Englishman, "your office is evidently nothing compared with mine; why, we actually saved that much ink in a year by ordering our clerks not to dot their I's."—The Tatler.

Her Favorite.

After the prodigal son had arrived it was announced that the prodigal daughter might be expected at any moment.

"And will you also bring out a fatted calf for her?" queried the friend of the family.

"No," responded the old man, with a chuckle, "I shall bring out a box of fudge."—Chicago Daily News.

More Rubber.

The British Medical Journal asserts that men's necks are longer than they used to be.

The wedding ceremony was at an end. Mamma snifed convulsively, and the bride babbled at her pretty eyes with a flimsy handkerchief. One of the bridesmaids was also affected to tears.

"Why do you weep?" asked a groomsmen. "It's not your wedding."

The girl looked at him scornfully. "That's the answer!" she snapped.

Teacher—Now, Tommy, if your father had twenty dozen eggs in his store and found that eighteen of them were bad, how much would he lose?

Tommy—Nothin'. I guess you don't know 'em.

BIRD LEGEND OF INDIANS.

Red Men Believe the Great Spirit Made Winged Creatures of Falling Leaves.

An Indian story that has been handed down and is still believed by many Indian tribes is about the transformation of leaves into birds. Long years ago when the world was young, the Great Spirit went about the earth making it beautiful. Whenever His feet touched the ground lovely trees and flowers sprang up. All summer the trees were their short green dresses. The leaves were very happy and they sang their sweet songs to the breeze as it passed them.

One day the wind told them the time would soon come when they would have to fall from the trees and die. This made the leaves feel very bad, but they tried to be bright and do the best they could, so as not to make the mother trees unhappy. But at last the time came, and they let go the twigs and branches and fluttered to the ground. They lay perfectly quiet, not able to move except as the wind would lift them.

The Great Spirit saw them and thought they were so lovely that He did not want to see them die, but live, and be beautiful forever, so he gave to each bright leaf a pair of wings and power to fly. Then he called them His "birds." From the red and brown leaves of the oak came the robins, and yellow birds from the yellow willow leaves, and from bright maple leaves he made the red-birds, the brown leaves became wrens, sparrows and other brown birds. This is why the birds love the trees and always go to them to build their nests and look for food and shade.

MEANING OF NATURE STUDY

Consists in Getting on Terms of Close Intimacy with Rural Surroundings.

The first necessity in nature study is to become acquainted with some locality—say with a farm. It does not matter how small, how commonplace, how near the city—the nearer the better, provided there are trees, water, fences and some seclusion, says a writer in the National Geographic. If your own cabin can be in the middle of such a spot—that is ideal. For there is no make believe when you buy a field or a piece of woods and settle down there to stay. Nature respects you. You have taken her into your confidence. She will take you into hers, and in the course of a few seasons (if you will limit the size of your garden) you will begin to discover what a multitude of interesting things come with the place that were not mentioned in the deed.

Owning a farm, of course, is not necessary. Sometimes I am quite convinced that for pure and lasting joy in nature one should not possess an acre. Once you have looked upon land of your own, once you have trodden upon earth that belongs to you, and all your Sundays will be spent looking and walking there. The man in the Scriptures who bought a field and lost his interest in other pleasant things had a real case.

CHINA'S ARMY OF ACTORS.

Thousands of Professionals in the Empire and They Receive Good Salaries.

China is the actor's paradise. There are thousands of actors in the empire and the "top notchers" earn considerably more in proportion than actors even in this country of high salaries. A native actor will earn, if he is a first rate man, as high as \$1,800 a year, and while this money is insignificant compared to our princely pay lists it will procure comforts and luxuries to a native in China that could not be duplicated here for 50 times the amount. There is a national actors' club with 30,000 life members, and there is a special god in the temples to whom all good Chinese Thespians pray. It is very difficult to acquire the title of "actor" in China. The pupil is obliged to study three years as a pupil, and one more year is required to give him the finishing touch. The pupil must learn by heart a repertoire of about 50 different plays, and the rest of his life is spent in acting these plays without the slightest chance and without ever being permitted to learn new ones. The idea is that an "actor," as such, must not condescend to learn, which is fitting only an apprentice, but an actor may without injury to his dignity teach worthy pupils what he himself learned as a pupil.

"Diamonds have gone up again."

"Don't bother me. I put all mine up long ago."

Business is Business

And whether you are running a Stock Farm or a Joint Stock Company it must be conducted on Business Principles or success is impossible.

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W. A. GARRETT, General Manager, W. C. RHEAISON, General Passenger Agent, CINCINNATI.

Tommy—I don't know why it is, but somehow to-day seems like Sunday to me.

Johnny—I know. Ma made you take a bath last night.

Mr. Infforitt—This is a queer novel.

Mr. Infforitt—Do the hero and heroine get married in the last chapter?

Mr. Infforitt—I guess not—the book says they lived happily ever after.

Dealer—I wish I could sell more of these blackberries.

Squealer—I know how. Turn the boxes upside down and put the berries in the other side.

Speeder—Weren't you dreadfully put out when you spilled your plate of soup on Miss Fashion's dinner gown?

Feeder—I should say I was. It isn't good form to ask for a second plate of soup, you know.